

Business Notices.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S.
WILDER PATENT BALANCE SCALES.
Fifteen years in use, and have never failed to preserve their accuracy from the ravages of fire.
These scales, secured by Letters Patent, are the only ones which will give a true result, and are the only ones which will give a true result, and are the only ones which will give a true result.

REMOVAL.—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the city are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 113 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find all the same, and every superior stock of GAITHERS, STIFFERS, OVERTAKERS, and every other article of the kind, at his new place, which is universally known to be lower than that of any other dealer in the city.
CANTRELL, No. 113 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society, on the same terms as for their respective Churches, upon unconditionally secured with their respective Churches, upon unconditionally secured with their respective Churches, upon unconditionally secured with their respective Churches.

ASTOR HOUSE.
The patrons of the Astor House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits during the approaching winter season.

Only \$5.00 for Best Coal.
Pure Anthracite, in splendid condition, at \$5.00 per ton.

TRUSLOW BROTHERS.
Lumber, Mantels, &c. in splendid condition, at \$5.00 per ton.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICHOPOREUS.
In the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair.

FIREMEN'S HALL.—Ladies, if you wish for this splendid article, White Satin, Kid and Laced GAITHERS, STIFFERS, and every other article of the kind, at his new place, which is universally known to be lower than that of any other dealer in the city.

IT IS A PLEASURE TO EAT THEM.—When ordinary food has failed to strengthen an ailing stomach, which is the case in many instances, the use of the Tricopoerus will be found to be a most effective remedy.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at this office.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscribers, in sending communications, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always mention the name of the Post-Office, and the name of the State, and the address of the person to whom the communication is to be sent. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

From KANSAS, we have the returns of both elections, as published under the signature of Gov. Denver and the presiding officers of the Legislature.

The vote on the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December differs but slightly from that reported yesterday.

The fraction of the Free-State party, which voted on the 4th inst., succeeded in electing all its candidates, by an average majority of 415, thus taking the State Government, that may be, out of the hands of the Border Ruffians.

Both Houses are Free-State by two to one. The majority against the Constitution is 1,236, all the fraudulent returns from Kickapoo, Shawnee, Oxford, and so forth, having been counted.

Charles Devlin sent a whining document to the Aldermen last night, intended, we suppose, as a defense against the charges of jobbing, indorsing Fernando Wood's notes, committing perjury in the matter of his salary, and other little sins peculiar to weak human nature.

In this document Devlin says that he has lived in this city from his boyhood, has worked hard and by honest industry got rich, and that he has up to the present moment enjoyed what only angels enjoy—an entire immunity from the breath of suspicion.

That slender comes from the most corrupt crew of unprincipled men that ever clutched at office, meaning, of course, Mr. Corporation Counsel Busted, who exposed Devlin's perjury.

Further, that he (Devlin) has always been a Democrat, and might have had any number of offices, but never held one [what a lucky thing for the people!] until Fernando Wood forced one upon him.

Of course the idea of Mr. Devlin's unwillingness to take the office is peculiar to himself; none but he could indorse \$5,000 and pay the notes with such virtuous unwillingness.

Then follows a sketch of his troubles with the Courts, his sojourn in prison, and a sneer at one Conover, who has certainly done the people service in exposing the enormous swindles in the Street Department, with some of which the name of Charles Devlin is intimately connected.

Devlin confesses his connection with city jobs, but says that before accepting office he cleaned his hands by selling out. At this point, rising with a force of awful dignity strong enough to upset a whole block of the Court-lane street iron pavement, he crushes "one Daniel D. Conover" deeper than the deepest sewer ever assigned to the great contractor.

He accuses Conover of being an American, and speaking lightly of the late Joseph S. Taylor. The Devlin aforesaid confesses to the Fifty-seventh-street contract, and to swinging profits, but insists that all was honest.

Then he comes back to the disturbing Coffer, and prays that he (Devlin) may never be like him (Conover). Mr. Devlin says that all the other charges made against him, of dishonest dealing with the city, are weak, and could be met and explained, but his time is too precious to be wasted.

"I defy," so he says—"my bitterest accusers to place their finger upon a single act of mine inconsistent with truth, honor and rectitude." It seems, then, that in his view to draw a large sum of money from the Treasury by swearing to and suing the city upon a false issue, is the height of virtue.

Let us add that he is an intimate friend of the late model Mayor.

Our Assembly remains unorganized. The People seem quite resigned to this dispensation.

The Senate Committee on Territories have unanimously come to the conclusion to recommend the admission of Minnesota into the Union.

Mr. Douglas is to embody the effects of the case in a report, which will be presented on Monday.

In the SENATE yesterday, the Homestead bill was reported back from the Committee on Public Lands, with a recommendation in favor of its passage.

A bill to increase the Military Establishment by the addition of two full companies to each regiment was reported, and made the special order for next Monday.

A resolution respecting the mode of taking testimony in the case of the sitting members from Indiana was reported, and laid over.

The residue of the session was occupied with discussion upon the joint resolution authorizing the presentation of a medal to Commodore Paulding. Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin, who had introduced this resolution, advocated its passage.

Mr. Brown of Mississippi and Mr. Pugh of Ohio spoke in opposition. Mr. Pearce of Maryland having obtained the floor, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the oath of office was administered to Mr. Goob, Mr. Banks's successor.

Mr. Kunkel of Pennsylvania said to be and was excused from serving on the \$27,000 Committee.

Appropriation and deficiency bills were reported. A bill providing for the introduction of a uniform code of signals was introduced by Mr. John C. Breckinridge.

The Great Revolution of 1857 having cost us so dearly, the question now presses intensely upon all—Shall we profit by its lessons, or blindly and heedlessly repeat the errors which incited it? Shall the brave child realize and respect the truth that fire will burn? or shall he proceed to thrust his fingers afresh into the glowing embers as carelessly as if they had never scorched him? Shall experience teach us? or shall all the commercial reverses and disasters of 1857 have been suffered absolutely in vain?

The business of a new year is just beginning. The plans and engagements which will largely control it are now in process of formation. The best intentions and resolves will not, indeed, insure a line of conduct in perfect consistency therewith; but it is very certain that we shall not, as a community, do better than we intend. On what principles, then, we urgently ask, is the American Trade of 1858 to be conducted? by what rules is it to be governed?

It must be steadily borne in mind that, though the first fury of the commercial tornado is spent, its disastrous effects have by no means been fully realized and proclaimed. There are still thousands who hold their heads quite high, including many who even esteem themselves wealthy and prosperous, who are nevertheless this hour insolvent, and must soon be proclaimed so.

The country is fairly covered with the wrecks of the great hurricane, some of which are covered by other wrecks or otherwise shrouded from observation. Many an honorable merchant supposes himself solvent and forborne on the strength of bills receivable, which will neither be paid at maturity nor ever. There are thousands of mortgages in existence and supposed by their holders to be worth their face, which will never command the half of it. To say nothing of the Railroad Stocks and Bonds which are not worth the paper they spoil, the amount of variegated but all worthless promises to pay wherever the whole land is plastered, is enough to put the entire gold product of California to open shame.

We know how general is the belief that the interior is full of unrealized wealth, in the shape of Grain in the stack or the shock, only awaiting the opportune moment to rush to the seaboard and extinguish all outstanding mercantile indebtedness.

"Oh, the farmers are rich," is alleged on every side, "and, when they sell their crops, all will be made right." No calculation was ever more fallacious. A good many—perhaps most—farmers will be able to pay their own debts when they shall have marketed their crops; but this will fall far short of clearing off the mercantile indebtedness of the interior. It remains to be proved that the owners of the surplus Grain and the debtors to the country merchants are the same, and not two very different classes. There are townships, and even counties, which possess the wherewith to pay all their mercantile indebtedness; but those who owe the debt do not happen to own the means which undoubtedly exist for paying it.

Let us state a few facts. In a flourishing young city of Wisconsin, three mercantile firms, all respectable and hitherto in good credit, were recently constrained to make assignments. One of them owed thirty-five thousand dollars, and showed bills receivable (good and bad) to the amount of ten thousand; another owed something over twenty thousand, and set forth bills receivable (all sorts) to the amount of eight thousand. Each of course had some goods on hand—not many, for they had purchased little since last Spring—not to speak of "Real Estate" which they valued at ten thousand, and which might possibly be sold for two thousand. It can hardly be necessary to add that the farmers may liquidate every farthing that is due these concerns, and yet they cannot pay fifty cents on the dollar. There are a good many such mercantile concerns, and they are by no means confined to the West.

The vital truth is, there are (or recently were) four times as many persons engaged in Trade as there should be, and the main inciting cause of this burdensome misdirection of effort is the fatal facility with which goods have been bought on credit. Almost any youth, after serving as clerk for a year or two, could gather in a score of commendatory letters, on the strength of which he could buy several thousand dollars' worth of goods in any of the great seaboard cities. Thus launched upon the sea of Trade, without capital, capacity or adequate experience, but with the means of gratifying every appetite and whim so easily acquired, what wonder if he launched into prodigal expenditures, married and furnished a house, bought a store, dipped into land speculation, and subscribed generously to the railroad fondly expected to make a city of his village—paying all from the proceeds of the goods all but thrust upon him? Of course, the goods themselves he cannot pay for; but he can rail at the "panic" and denounce those who are "destroying the credit of the country" as heartily as the loudest.

The country does not need one-fourth the amount of Dry Goods in 1858 that were sent into it in 1856 or '7, and will be very much richer and more prosperous if they should neither be imported nor distributed. No retailer who owes one farthing for past purchases should obtain another dollar's worth on credit; and those who are out of debt can do nothing else so wise as to keep out. If jobbers in St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Dubuque and other Western cities, see fit to give credit of sixty or ninety days to the retailers of the surrounding country, knowing them intimately and having them constantly in view, that may be a tolerably safe operation; but, as between the retailers and their customers, there is but one sound policy—that of Pay Down. Let the farmer who has Corn or Cattle to spare, accept a low price in hand rather than a higher price in promises; and let the merchant invariably do likewise. Good paymasters have long enough paid in enhanced prices for the goods consumed by bad ones. There never was a better time than the present for turning over a new leaf, and insisting that it shall stay turned. The inflexible disuse henceforth of Mercantile Credit would add tens of thousands speedily and permanently to the producers of our country's wealth. Instead of supporting such Gothic armies of traders, lawyers, sheriffs, constables, &c., &c., our producers would have large surpluses to exchange with neighboring mechanics and manufacturers, and would soon find their homes filled with furniture and carpets in place of dunning letters and writs. The change could not fail in the long run to prove an agreeable one.

But not with respect to Merchandise alone should

the Cash policy be inaugurated. The poor farmer's son who is tempted to buy on credit a farm for himself and proceed to cultivate it, should ask, "Have I the means of procuring the requisite Stock, Fertilizers and Implements for farming to the best advantage?" If not, far better hire to the capable and thrifty farmer who has them than attempt to stagger on without them, or under the harrow of debts and duns. Deliver and save for a few years, so that, if you must work a mortgaged farm, you shall owe for nothing else. One debt seldom ruins a man, where fifty debts of no greater aggregate amount will sell him out, or drive him to drink or some other form of insanity. The debts that exist must be cleared off as they can be; but let us all resolve for the future to pay more and more heed to the vital Apostolic precept—Pay as You Go.

The laws of Maryland sixty years ago—constituting at this moment the Code of the District of Columbia—were modeled with a view to the ultimate extinction of Slavery in that State. The grand discovery of our modern Democracy that Slavery is the corner-stone of republicanism, and that liberty and equality for whites can only be secured through the aid of a body of blacks and mulattoes held in perpetual servitude, had not yet been made. It was a prevailing principle of the Code of Maryland at that time both to encourage and facilitate emancipation, and strictly to prohibit the importation into the State of any additional slaves—all persons brought into the State against this prohibition to become thereby free.

This prohibition, under the act of Congress adopting the Maryland Code for that portion of the District of Columbia ceded by the State of Maryland, remained and still remains in full force. Except from the State of Maryland, no new slaves could or can be brought into the present District, to be permanently held there. In cases of travelers and visitors, as formerly in this State, a certain indulgence is granted; but every person brought as a slave into the District, and held there as a slave for a year, thereby became free. So rigorously has this rule been insisted upon, that it was even applied to slaves held in the late Virginia portion of the District. A slaveholder of Alexandria, even while Alexandria remained a part of the District, could not sell his slaves, to be held as such, in the City of Washington, nor hold them there himself. If he attempted to do it, they became free at the end of the year; and so the law was decided in more than one case that came before the Courts. To carry out the spirit and principle of this prohibition, Maryland itself, as well as the other State States, ought to be included in it. The new Code for the District of Columbia ought to provide that no new slaves shall be introduced into it from any quarter whatever. It appears, however, that the change proposed by the new Code is altogether in the other direction. The provisions of that proposed Code on this subject are rather obscure and complicated, and very bunglingly expressed; but the main substance of them appears to be this:

First: Any citizen of the United States coming to reside in the District may bring with him, or may introduce within a year after, any slave of whom he was the owner at the time of his removal. But he is not to be allowed to sell any such slave or its increase, till he has been a resident of the District for three years—that length of time being necessary, we suppose, to initiate one thoroughly with the mysteries of breeding slaves for the Southern market. We do not observe, however, that the new Code provides any penalty against selling slaves so brought in, before the expiration of the three years. It does not say that slaves so sold shall thereby become free. Such a construction might possibly be got at by a shrewd interpreter, but if such is the intention it ought to be fully expressed. Without such a provision the prohibition to sell amounts to just nothing.

Second: Citizens of the District acquiring property in slaves by marriage, bequest, in the course of distribution, or as guardians, may bring such slaves into the District, and hold and use them there, provided they are registered within three months, but without the privilege of selling them till they have been held in the District for three years. This privilege is limited to slaves who, or whose ancestors, were residents in the United States previous to the 21st of April, 1783—the date, we suppose, of the prohibition by Maryland of the African slave-trade. But this restraint, even if enforced, would have at the best but a very limited operation, as the great body of the slaves in the United States are the descendants of those held as such in 1783.

Third: Sojourners and travelers in the District have the right to come or go attended by their slaves; but they cannot sell them. Yet, in case they do sell them, no penalty seems to be provided. Nor is there any limitation as to time, so that we do not see how it would be possible for a slave to take any advantage of this provision. A similar privilege of bringing slaves into the District is also given to residents there, as in the adjoining States of Maryland or Virginia, who own and cultivate lands in the District.

Even apart from objections to the substance of these provisions, they are set forth in the text of the proposed new code in a very confused way, and with a want of distinctness and precision which would make necessary a legal decision for every other word before the interpretation to be given to the new Code could acquire any degree of certainty.

If we cannot have judicious legislation without privately as well as publicly paying, in Washington, Albany and other capital cities, Prices Current must be long be established, in which shall be definitely stated the cost of an opinion and the value of a vote. If Mr. A. be ready to sell out on the Reaping Machine question, the Reaping Machine should have as early information of his price as grain or pork-dealers have of the salutations of grain and pork. If we cannot have a modification of the duty on wool, without paying somebody upon the floor or in the lobby for his legislative influence, we may just as well admit the fact at once without any bashful protestations. Do not let us be shame-faced or timid! If reality be absolutely necessary, it is already a virtue. It is very childish to talk about integrity, and patriotism, and single-mindedness, and all that sort of thing, when we have no longer faith in and do not dream of appealing to any of those qualities. The villain unblushing and frankly confessed, is more pleasant to our palate than the covering and cowardly hypocrite. Public men in all ages have taken bribes. When they have taken them secretly and sagely, like Mr. Lord Bacon, there is the dense and all to pay upon discovery, the public being naturally indignant at the ingenious deception. But when they have bagged them in a free, open and unceremonious manner, in some sort as legitimate wages, society has looked on with a certain complacency. The

pecuniary corruption relied upon by Sir Robert Walpole is notorious in all English histories; and yet it was continued, year after year, and during the same period it was assailed by able heads and strong hands, without dislodging the Premier, who finally went out upon a question which was not the question of his pecuniary integrity. He continued to bribe, to buy and to debauch while he continued in office. He went out of office because he had reached a point which all such public men must reach, and at which the cash of the Treasury was but chaff when weighed against the common sense of the people. If his corruptions were great, they were also ingenious. There was a thin screen, but the weakest and the strongest eyes could equally penetrate this. Sir Robert bribed frankly for the sagacious, openly for the corrupt, disingenuously for the honest, and mystically for the fools. He was the second best Prince of Tempters.

We have in our Government much that is akin to the English scheme. It is true the President and Cabinet always make a shabby appearance when chaffering with Congress; but they are apt to carry their point, nevertheless. Mr. Pierce put through the Kansas-Nebraska bill by dint of sheer Executive corruption, and Mr. Buchanan openly relies on the same potent influence to realize that darling Lecompton scheme on which his affectionate heart has so ardently fixed itself. But this style of bribery is only resorted to by our Presidents upon grand and solemn occasions. Ordinarily it is not the chosen and consecrated head of the nation who attacks Congressional integrity. The assault is from the body of the People. The charge upon our virtuous Representatives is made—not by the Presidents and Secretaries, who, under ordinary circumstances, are a mendicant set, hardly able to take care of themselves—but by patent solicitors, wool manufacturers, cotton spinners, tobacco growers, sugar boilers, nigger owners, steamboat proprietors, descendants of Revolutionary braves, and gentlemen quite conscious of the future value of fort sites and other economical national reservations. These persons not only petition, but they pay. How much hard money they part with is only known to themselves, their creditors and their cash-books. But the breakfasts, the dinners, the suppers, the champagne, the claret, the Madeira, the rum, the gin, the brandy, the cigars, the sardines, and the Strasbourg pies; the drives and the drinks—in fact, the whole programme of fascination must cost a pretty sum. This is, of course, entirely equitable. There is nothing in the Constitution against reaching a man's brain through his abdomen. At the same time, we should like to know how many of Lawrence, Stone & Co.'s dimes dropped, like Cleopatra's pearl, into the digestive regions. The money, even minus what we poor New-York editors got, would have paid for a large number of tip-top "spreads," if disbursed by a first-rate caterer.

Dining and drinking will sometimes save the State, but not always. For instance, the City of Brooklyn is in about as much need of a supply of water as the desert of Sahara. In order to secure an aqueous supply, men, women and children are there pumping and pail-carrying from morning to night. Now, in order to secure the water, it appears that the people (or the representatives of the people) were willing to bestow a great amount of brandy and water upon the thirsty Assemblymen of this sovereign State. These law-makers were to be lunched into acquiescent acquiescence. To accomplish this, twelve bottles of brandy (\$18), fourtings of schnapps (\$4), fourteen lbs. of crackers (\$175), thirteen lbs. of English cheese (\$246), and two lbs. of sugar (21c.) were required. And yet, in spite of this alcoholic copiousness, all the secret made in Brooklyn are pumping to this hour, and all the brandy-and-water works have not given the Brooklyn people the smallest drop of pure-water works. This shows that the thing may be overdone or underdone—we do not pretend to say which.

We hope, therefore, that the Lawrence, Stone & Co. Committee will give us a practical and philosophical report, showing how much of the pile was expended in collations and cordials, and in all the elegant but expensive arts of hospitality, and how much was transferred in honest specie, stern bank-notes and genuine checks. This matter is getting to be important. If we must buy honest measures, let us know how we can buy them most economically. None of us, in these times, want to ding away our money. There should be a reduction in Congressional corruption, just as there has been in cottons and Cashmere shawls. And more than all, when we pay our money let us insist upon our money's worth.

The States (Washington,) with unintended irony, say that:

"If Mr. Henry C. Carey will take Mr. Buchanan's speeches on the Tariff and the Currency which have been delivered in Congress during his Senatorial career, and read them till he thoroughly comprehends the principles they sustain, he will probably find," &c., &c.

—Now it happens that we have done exactly what is here commended to Mr. Carey—that is, we have read the speeches on the Tariff question made in Congress through twelve or fifteen years by Mr. James Buchanan, for the express and single purpose of learning therefrom "the principles they sustain," and the result was a sad failure. That investigation convinced us that no other man ever spoke on the Tariff question who so carefully avoided, so deliberately shunned, any enunciation or recognition of vital principles as that same James Buchanan. His votes were generally given on the side of Protection, but his speeches were neither on that side nor the other. They were elaborately composed of "windows to shut out the light," and passages that lead to nothing."

—The States closes with the withering inquiry—"Who is Carey?"

We answer—He is the son of Matthew Carey, an Irish Patriot of '38, who was for more than a quarter of a century one of the ablest and most influential Democratic Editors who sustained the Administrations of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. As such, he wrote some of the best and most convincing essays in favor of the Protection of Home Industry ever penned by man. To him and to his Democratic cotemporary and compeer, Hegckiah Niles, is this country more indebted for their writings in behalf of this policy than to all her soldiers since George Washington. If the Editor of *The States* never read these writings of Hegckiah Niles and Matthew Carey, his ignorance is to be compensated, but his mode of betraying it is most malignant and unfortunate.

Henry C. Carey has devoted the last quarter of a century mainly to the study and elucidation of Political Economy. No other living American has written so much or so acceptably on this subject. Several of his works have been translated into the French, Italian and Swedish languages, and have been commended as of the highest merit and cogency by the best authorities in Economic science

in Europe. If there be any statesman in America whose library does not contain the writings of Henry C. Carey—his "Past, Present and Future" and "Harmony of Interests" especially—then is that library more defective than its owner should be willing to acknowledge. It is hardly possible that Mr. Carey's writings should not continue to instruct and benefit his countrymen long after James Buchanan shall have been practically forgotten.

A correspondent writes us a bitter attack on the system of District Superintendents of Schools now existing in this State, urging a return to Town Superintendents. This impels us to say that we earnestly protest against the change proposed. We can but make room for the heads of our reasons—as follows:

1. The present law gives us something over One Hundred officers in place of nearly One Thousand. Regarding public functionaries as at best a necessary evil, we decidedly prefer that system which does the requisite work by the fewest hands.

2. The District School Superintendent pretty generally devotes his time (or a good part of it) to his official duties, which the Town Superintendent never did nor was ever expected to do.

3. The District Superintendent is pretty generally chosen with some regard to his presumed fitness for this particular office. This was rarely the case with the Town Superintendent, who was quite generally a disappointed candidate for Supervisor, Justice or Town Clerk, who had to be conciliated somehow, and who was made Superintendent lest his friends should bolt the ticket, and who was often notoriously unfit to examine a teacher, much more to supervise the schools of a whole township.

4. The Town Superintendent could hardly afford to see, and was in no condition to realize, that the schools of his township were falling or had fallen behind the average of those of the county; while the District Superintendent is in position not only to perceive the fact but to apply the remedy.

5. The Town Superintendent seldom dared insist on liberal outlays for the improvement of school-houses, &c., in his township, lest the necessary increase of taxation should injure him and beat his party next election. The District Superintendent can and safely may require necessary improvements in defiance of "the shrieks of locality."

—In short, we are intensely, totally, irrevocably hostile to a return to Town Superintendents. If we favored any change, it would be one in the opposite direction—doubling the size of the Districts and diminishing the number of the Superintendents, each being required to hold an examination of Teachers in each township of his District at least twice a year. But we are rather inclined to let well alone.

Chief-Engineer Silas Seymour officially reports that a further sum of Four Millions of Dollars will be required to complete our State Canals. As Mr. Seymour is no longer to be Chief Engineer, we trust a smaller sum will answer.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

The Free-State Party Triumphant.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT THEIRS.

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1868.

The Democrat has received the returns of the elections in Kansas on the 21st of December and 4th of January, as published under the signatures of Gov. Denver and the presiding officers of the Territorial Legislature.

The vote on the Constitution on the 21st of December, stands: "With Slavery," 6,143; and "without Slavery," 569.

At the election on the 4th of January, the Free-State party were triumphant, electing all their candidates by an average majority of 415.

The Senate stands 13 Free-State men to 6 Democrats, and the House 29 Free-State men to 15 Democrats.

The majority against the Constitution on the 4th of January was 1,236—the alleged frauds committed in Oxford, Shawnee, Kickapoo, and other places, being counted.

1 p. m.—The Free-State party have made a clean sweep, and carried everything in Kansas. The report of last night was given on the authority of correspondents, but that of to-night is the official statement of the officers mentioned in the above dispatch.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1868.

The mission of Dean Richmond and others here is mainly to consider the policy of the New-York delegation in regard to the Lecompton instrument, though nominally concerning patronage.

The course of Erasmus Corning, being that of the pivot man, is watched with much interest. He has yet given no distinct intimation of his purpose. He and those not already pledged are reserved in their declarations, and are waiting full results from Kansas before coming to a decision.

Baron von Gerolt, Prussian Minister, gives a state dinner on the 26th inst., to the whole diplomatic corps, Cabinet and dignitaries, in celebration of Prince Frederick's marriage.

The receipts from the Customs of New-York have, for the past week, averaged \$50,000 or \$60,000 daily, nearly doubling those previously since the panic. The Treasurer's clerk who prepares the weekly statement is sick, hence the last omission.

The Senate Territorial Committee agreed this morning unanimously to recommend the admission of Minnesota. Mr. Douglas is authorized to prepare a report, embodying the facts and the recommendation to admit: the report to be presented on Monday. The difficulty regarding two Conventions was overcome by a member of one who was on the Conference Committee, and verified the joint production as the Constitution, which was accepted as a substantial compliance with the spirit of the enabling act. Gov. Medary gave as a reason for not certifying the document, his absence from the Territory at the time. The Constitution provides for three members of Congress, but the returns only authorize one and a fraction. To relieve this objection, the Committee will reproduce the words of the enabling act allowing one member and as many more as the census apportionment permits, thus rendering the admission of the State condi-

tional. If two claims with a reign, the trouble will be entirely done away with.

Senator Doolittle's speech was a thorough and conclusive investigation of the power of the President under statute and international law to pursue and take Walker. He completely riddled the arguments advanced on the other side. Mr. Brown virtually gave up his evident notion to make a long speech, in consequence of the unanswerable character of Doolittle's exposition of the law.

Special Dispatch to The Philadelphia Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1868.

A deputation of twenty leading Democrats of New-York City, headed by ex-Mayor Wood, is here, for the purpose of urging the President to reconsider his policy in regard to Kansas—declaring that, unless he does so, he will destroy the Democratic party. They desire him to have the Constitution fairly submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas.

The President received a dispatch, yesterday, saying that Col. Jack Henderson, when he was taken from the stage in Kansas, had in his possession the official copy of the Lecompton Constitution.

A letter from Gov. Robinson says that Calhoun had contrived to count in the Pro-Slavery Legislature as well as State officers in Kansas. Great indignation and excitement had been created against him in consequence.

The Free-State men were preparing to resist the Lecompton Constitution to the death.

The report of the Quartermaster-General of the Army shows that there is a deficiency in the amount required for the expenses of the Army of \$670,000. The Committee of Ways and Means in the House have agreed to report appropriations accordingly.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1868.

One of the Deputies of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has started for the neighborhood of Fort Snelling, and three others in the same direction, to examine witnesses for the various Investigating Committees.

Capt. McIntosh has received preparatory orders and will go out in the ship *Colorado*, to command the Home Squadron.

The President has issued a proclamation for the sale of a vast quantity of public lands in Iowa, in June and July, at the various land offices in that State. Some of them lie each side the line of the railroads.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Albert Blaisdell to superintend the construction of the new Custom-house at Portsmouth, N. H.

It is contemplated by the War Department to dispatch Lieut-General Scott to the Pacific Coast for the purpose of organizing a force against the Mormons from that quarter.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Davis provides for adding to each regiment of dragoons, cavalry, infantry and mounted riflemen two full companies, and increasing the number of privates in each company of the cavalry and infantry to 96 privates; also for the addition of fifteen Assistant Surgeons to the present medical staff.

By the arrival of the mail late as late as due, we have New-York papers of the 13th, and Mobile papers of the 15th inst., but they contain nothing of special interest.

The Commission of the Hon. Nathan Clifford, as Associate Judge, was read in the Supreme Court this morning, when Chief Justice Taney administered to him the oath of office. After receiving the congratulations of his associates Judge Clifford took his seat.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1868.

On motion of Mr. YULEE,